

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



Vol. I.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1801.

[No. 66.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue-Store,

Brown Sugar in hhds. & bls.

Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots, Tenerife and Port Wine in pipes, half pipes and quarter casks,

French Brandy in pipes,

Whiskey in tierces and barrels,

Hyson Tea in chests,

Bohea Tea in chests,

Figs in casks and fraills,

Raisins in do. do.

Cordials in boxes,

Soap and Candles in boxes

Cotton in bales,

A quantity of Bacon,

Tobacco in kegs,

Nails in casks,

Hardware assorted in boxes, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS.

Particulars of which will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Auctioneer.

February 25.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in bls.

Candles in boxes,

Tobacco in kegs,

Coffee in bags,

Saltpetre in bags,

Raisins in boxes,

Grapes in jars,

Almonds in bls.

Oranges in boxes,

Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpet-

ing, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys,

Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broad-

cloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Du-

rrants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and Ger-

man Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

February 25.

Auctioneers.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

The Stockholders in this in-

stitution are hereby notified, that a divi-

dend of five per cent. is this day de-

clared on that part of the capital stock of

the company which is now paid. Pay-

able to the stockholders, or to their order,

in ten days from this date.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

January 31.

eo(2)

JUDICIARY BILL.

A BILL,

To provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States.

[Continued.]

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be clerks for each of the said courts, to be appointed by the judge thereof, which clerks shall reside and keep the records of the said court, at the places of holding the Courts, whereto they respectively shall belong, and shall perform the same duties, and be entitled to and receive the same emoluments and fees, which are established by law, for the clerks of the district courts of the United States, respectively; and that the marshals and attorneys of the United States, for the districts which are hereby divided, or within the limits of which new districts are hereby erected, shall continue to be marshals and attorneys for the courts hereby appointed to be holden within the limits of their present districts, respectively, and shall have, exercise, and perform, within the jurisdiction of those courts, respectively, all the powers and duties, and receive all the fees and emoluments, appointed and established by law, for the marshals and attorneys of the United States.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That the stated sessions of the district court of the district of Maryland, shall hereafter be holden at Baltimore only.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That the district courts of the United States in and for the district of Tennessee and Kentucky, shall be, and hereby are, abolished; and that all and singular the powers, authority, and jurisdiction of those courts respectively, shall be, and hereby are, vested in, and shall be exercised by, the circuit courts by this act directed to be holden in and for the districts of East Tennessee, West Tennessee and Kentucky respectively, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions; and that the circuit judges to be appointed for the sixth circuit aforesaid, severally shall be invested with, possess and exercise all and singular the powers now vested by law, in the district judges of the United States.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of the inability of the district judge of either of the districts of the United States, to perform the duties of his office; and satisfactory evidence thereof being shewn to the circuit court in and for such district, it shall be the duty of such circuit court, from time to time, as occasion may require, to direct one of the judges of said circuit court, to perform the duties of such district judge, within and for said district, for and during the period the inability of the district judge shall continue; and it shall be the duty of the circuit judge, to whom the duties of the district judge shall be assigned in manner aforesaid, and he is hereby authorized to

perform, the duties of said district judge, during the continuance of his inability.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That the several circuit courts hereby established, shall have power to appoint clerks for their respective courts; that is to say, one for each district within which such courts is or shall be directed by law to be holden; which clerks respectively shall take the same oath or affirmation, and give the like bonds, as are by law required to be taken and given by the clerk of the supreme court of the United States; and shall be entitled to demand and receive for their services respectively, the same fees, to be recovered in the same manner as have heretofore been allowed by law for the like services, to the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the U. States.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That the circuit courts of the United States heretofore established, shall cease and be abolished; and that the records and office papers of every kind belonging to those courts respectively, shall be safely kept by the clerks thereof, who shall continue in all respects to act as heretofore, in the business of the said courts, until it shall otherwise be ordered by the courts hereby established.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That the supreme circuit and district courts of the United States, shall be, and hereby are constituted courts of record.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That all writs and processes whatsoever, issuing from any of the circuit courts hereby established, shall, after the first day of April next, bear test of the presiding judge of such court; before which time they shall bear test of the chief justice of the United States; all which said writs and processes, shall be signed by the clerks of the courts respectively, from which the same shall issue, and shall be made returnable to the next stated or special session of such court; and all writs and processes which have issued, or may issue, before the first day of April next, returnable to the circuit courts heretofore established, or to any district court acting as a circuit, shall be returned to the circuit courts hereby established, and shall be there proceeded in, in the same manner as they could, had they been originally returnable to the circuit courts hereby established.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That every justice of the supreme court of the United States, and every judge of any circuit or district court shall be, and hereby is authorized and empowered, to grant writs of habeas corpus, for the purpose of enquiring into the cause of commitment; and thereupon to discharge from confinement, on bail or otherwise: Provided always, that no writ of habeas corpus, to be granted under this act shall extend to any prisoner or prisoners in gaol, unless such prisoner or prisoners be in custody, under or by colour of the authority of the

United States; or be committed for trial before some court of the same; or be necessary to be brought into court to give testimony.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted,* That the several courts of the United States shall be, and hereby are authorized and empowered to grant new trials and re-hearings on motion and cause shewn, and to make and establish all necessary rules and regulations for returning writs, filing pleas and other proceedings, and for regulating the practice and enforcing the orderly conduct of business, in the said courts respectively: *Provided always,* that the said rules and regulations be not repugnant to the laws of the U. States, and that all the courts of the U. States, and each of the justices and judges thereof shall be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to administer all necessary oaths and affirmations, and to bind to the peace or good behaviour, with surety where necessary in all cases arising under the authority of the United States.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall be appointed a judge of any circuit court hereby established, shall, before he shall begin to exercise the duties of his said office, take the following oath or affirmation:— That is to say: I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons; and will do equal right to all persons; and will, in all things faithfully and impartially discharge and perform, all the duties incumbent on me as a judge of according to the best of my abilities and understandings, and to the constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted,* That from all final judgments or decrees in any of the district courts of the United States an appeal, where the matter in dispute exclusive of costs shall exceed the sum or value of fifty dollars, shall be allowed to the circuit court next to be holden in the district where such final judgment or judgments, decree or decrees may be rendered, and the circuit court or courts are hereby authorized and required to receive, hear, and determine such appeal; and that from all final judgments or decrees in any circuit court in any cases of equity, of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and of prize or no prize, an appeal, where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall exceed the sum or value of 2000 dollars, shall be allowed to the supreme court of the United States; and that upon such appeal, a transcript of the libel, bill, answer, depositions, and all other proceedings of what kind soever in the cause, shall be transmitted to the said supreme court; and that no new evidence shall be received in the said court, on the hearing of such appeal; and that such appeals shall be subject to the same rules, regulations and restrictions as are prescribed by law in case of writs of error; and that the said supreme court shall be, and hereby is authorized and re-

to receive, hear and determine appeals.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted,* That all final judgment in civil actions at common law, in any of the circuit courts hereby established, whether brought by original process in such court or removed thereto from any state court, and all final judgments in any of the district courts of the United States may, where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall exceed the sum or value of 2000 dollars, be re-examined and reversed or affirmed, in the supreme court of the United States, by writ of error: where to shall be annexed and returned therewith at the day and place therein mentioned, an authenticated transcript of the record and assignments of errors, and prayer for reversal, and also a citation to the adverse party, signed by a judge of such circuit court, or by the district judge as the case may be; which citation shall be served on the adverse party personally, or by leaving a true copy thereof at his or their usual place or places of residence, at least thirty days before the time mentioned in such writ of error, for the return thereof.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted,* That the stipulation bond or security, taken upon any writ of error or appeal to be brought or allowed as aforesaid, shall be returned by the judge taking the same, to the clerk or register of the court where the judgment or decree complained of was rendered, to be by him annexed to the transcript of the record, hereby directed to be sent up to the supreme court of the United States.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed, in and for each of the districts established by this act, a marshal, whose duty it shall be to attend the circuit courts of the United States hereby established, when sitting within such district, and who shall have and exercise within such district, the same powers, perform the same duties, be subject to the same penalties, give the same bond with sureties, take the same oath, be entitled to and receive the same compensation and emoluments, and in all respects be subject to the same regulations, as are now prescribed by law, in respect to the marshals of the United States heretofore appointed: Provided always, that the several marshals of the United States now in office, shall, during the periods for which they were respectively appointed, unless sooner removed by the President of the U. States, be and continue marshals for the several districts hereby established, within which they respectively reside; and shall perform the duties, exercise the powers, and receive the emoluments, hereby directed to be performed, exercised and received, by marshals therein.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed for each of the districts hereby established, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States within such district and in the circuit and district courts which may be holden therein; which attorney shall take an oath or affirmation for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and shall prosecute, in such district, all delinquents for crimes and offences, cognizable under the authority of the U. States, and all civil actions or suits in which the United States shall be concerned, except actions or suits in the supreme court of the United States: and shall be entitled to, and receive for their services such compensations, emoluments and fees, as by law are or shall be allowed to the

district attorneys of the United States: Provided always, that the district attorneys of the United States now in office shall severally and respectively, be attorneys for those districts hereby established, within which they reside, until removed by the President of the United States, and shall perform the duties, exercise the powers, and receive the emoluments, hereby directed to be performed, exercised and received, by the Attorney of the United States therein.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted,* That jurors and witnesses attending any of the courts hereby established, shall be entitled to, and receive, the same compensations respectively, as heretofore have been allowed by law, to jurors and witnesses attending the circuit and district courts of the United States.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted,* That the records of the several circuit courts hereby established, shall hereafter be kept at the respective places at which the said courts are hereby directed to be holden. Provided always, That in the district wherein there are more than one place directed by this act for holding said circuit courts, the records of the circuit court in such district, shall hereafter be kept in either of such places as the said court in such district shall direct.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted,* That the privilege from arrest of every person going to, attending at, or returning from, any court of the United States, shall be computed and continue, from the time of his or her departure from his or her habitation, until his or her return thereto: Provided, that such time shall not exceed one day, Sundays excluded, for every twenty miles of the distance, which such person must necessarily travel in so going and returning, over and above the time of attendance.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the circuit judges of the U. States to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be allowed as a compensation for his services, an annual salary of two thousand dollars, to be paid quarter yearly at the Treasury of the United States; except the judges of the sixth circuit, who shall be allowed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each to be paid in like manner; and that the salaries of the district judges of Kentucky and Tennessee, shall be and hereby are, severally augmented, to the like sum of 1500 dollars, annually; to be paid in like manner.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 2.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Continued.)

The house then resolved itself into committee on the bill, Mr. Rutledge in the chair. Mr. Smilie moved to strike out the first section. Mr. Dennis enquired the reasons for this motion.

Mr. Smilie said he would willingly give the reasons which prompted him to make the motion, and he hoped the gentleman would as freely make his reply: If it could be proved to him that the rights of these people could be reserved by the passage of the bill, it would give him very much pleasure, but believing it to be impossible, he wished to destroy the bill. It could not be denied but that the people of this district

were precisely in the same situation at present which they always had been, and subject to the same laws, but would it be so when the government once accepted the cession? It would not. Nor a man in the district would be represented in the government, whereas every man who contributed to the support of a government, ought to be represented in it, otherwise his natural rights were subverted, and he left, not a citizen, but a subject. This was one right the bill deprived these people of, and he had always been taught to believe it was a very serious and important one. It was a right which the country, when under subjection to Great Britain, thought worth making a resolute struggle for and a determination to perish rather than not enjoy.

Another, and an important right of which these people were about to be deprived was that their judges and their governor were not to be the choice of themselves, but of the president. The privilege of a local legislature might be given to the people, but of what avail could they be if the governor appointed by the president could deprive them of every act they might make by his negative? Where was their security if the acts of these representatives of the people could be tomorrow revoked by a power deriving authority from elsewhere? Much as gentlemen might talk about dignity of government, nothing, he thought, would more comport with true dignity than human liberty, and without it dignity of government was not worth a name. It surely must be disagreeable for the government to be in the midst of a people who are deprived of their rights, and what insecurity there ever had been or ever would be to the government from its residence under the laws of the states, he could not conceive: he had never known of any. If he could be convinced that the people would not be deprived of these rights among others, he would agree to some such bill as this.

Mr. Dennis acknowledged that had he the same impressions as the gentleman just sat down, he would hesitate for a moment to believe that liberty had been forced to yield to a reign of absolute slavery. But from a consideration of the interests of the people, of the dignity of the government, and of the seat of the congress, together with the reflections of the gentleman just sat down, he felt himself called upon to make some observations by way of answer.

As to the interests of the people, could it for a moment be doubted that a local government, a judiciary and a legislature would be highly advantageous? Could any man doubt but it would be more convenient and advantageous for the inhabitants to attend the courts in this place, than to be taken away to Richmond or to Annapolis? It had been always an approved privilege that justice should be brought home to every man's door, and no where could it be more so than by the establishment of a judicatory, especially for this district. Nor were the advantages less, he contended, in the legislative department. If a ready communication with their representatives was desirable to the people, by the residence and sitting of the representatives of this district being within itself, the communication was easy and the rights of the people in their local concerns more attainable surely than tho' they had to go to Richmond or to Annapolis. But taking a more comprehensive view of the subject, Mr. Dennis asked if

the general interests of the district would not be more secured by persons immediately acquainted and concerned than by persons of different states, and at a distance from the place! One or two representatives to each legislature would be the utmost that the district could send, and these placed among men of different interests, what could be expected compared to a body, such as proposed by this bill, drawn from among the people themselves? In those legislatures, the numerous local circumstances which must call for attention in a newly planted and rapidly growing capital, never can receive due attention. Every person must know that a great proportion of business must arise in a commercial city. From observation he could say that about one third of the business of the legislature of Maryland usually arose from Baltimore alone. As this city, therefore, grew in population and trade, the demand for legislative attention would increase, and either its interests must be neglected, or the sittings of the state legislatures must be protracted too far. Beside this, experience must have taught gentlemen that numerous bodies could not so well attend to the minute advantages of a place like this as small bodies, and particularly such as well know its situation and circumstances.

It had been said that these people were happy, Mr. Dennis admitted it, but a change of circumstances made an inevitable difference, and required a different mode of legislating. This district of the general government, being a part of two states, must require an alteration from its former government. Surely the organization of a local body must be more advantageous than any modifications which could be made by those two legislatures. So far from a rule of despotism then being over the people, he thought the passing of this bill would much increase their prosperity. It was said that by the assumption of the jurisdiction, these people would be left without a representation. He would ask how much they were heretofore represented in the two legislatures to which they sent delegates. They were so in name but very little in essence, from the comparatively small number it could send to the legislature.

But the arguments as much went against the assumption at any future time as at present. That it would be some time taken up there could be no doubt; it ought therefore to be recollected that if it would be ever proper, a period more unfavorable to the interests of the people, might be selected, than the present, and therefore the present moment ought to be accepted, and especially so as he believed the people were desirous of it, and were satisfied with the features of the bill.—From their contiguity to, and residence among the members of the general government they knew, that tho' they might not be represented in the national body, their voice would be heard. But if it should be necessary the constitution might be so altered as to give them a delegate to the general legislature, when their numbers should become sufficient. Upon the whole, he could see no measures which would more immediately promote the interests of the people of this district, and give stability to their minds, and to their concerns with each other, than the present bill, and therefore he hoped the section would remain.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, February 18.

ARRIVED,

Ships John, Wyer, Portsmouth; George, M'Collom, Amsterdam; sch'rs Nancy, Cafe, N. Carolina; Regulator, Campbell, Cape Francois; sloop Pomona, Hamilton, Havana.

CLEARED,

Brig Mohawk, Sage, Port Republican. The ship Chesapeake, Tombs, has arrived at Amsterdam.

The ship George, M'Colom, belonging to Savage and Dugon, of Philadelphia, sailed from Amsterdam the 16th of December with 25 pipes of gin, some linen &c. The Niagara, Exchange, and brig Hazard, were to sail the same day for this port. Dec. 19, in lat. 49, spoke the British frigate Triton, on a cruise. Dec. 29, in lat. 36, 30, was boarded by the British frigate Gorgon, with a crew of 140 sail, from England to the West-Indies. Jan. 21, in lat. 22, spoke a brig, 47 days from Portsmouth to New Providence. Jan. 22, in lat. 22, 30, was boarded by the British ship Magnanime, of 44 guns. Feb. 2, in lat. 25, 38, long. 47, 30, spoke the brig William, Hall, 16 days from New-York to Jamaica: in a severe gale a day or two before, were obliged to throw overboard her deck load. Feb. 6, in lat. 30, long. 72, 30, spoke the brig Leonard, Norris, 14 days from Salem for Havana. Same day, the sch'r Oliver, O'Neil, 3 days from N. Carolina for Jamaica.

Yesterday arrived here the ship John, Captain Wyer, owned by Allen Shepherd, from Portsmouth, England, whence she sailed the 7th of Dec. She was sent in there by the Swan sloop of war, having been captured on the second of Sept. on her passage from this port to Amsterdam, with a cargo of sugar, tobacco, wood, &c. which was left for trial.

Dec. 18, in lat. 45, 29, long. 19, spoke the ship Northern Liberties, capt. M'Carr, 26 days from Charleston for London. Same day, spoke brig—, Jones, of Alexandria, from Antigua for London. Jan. 9, in lat. 36, 28, long. 48, in a gale, the Diana, from Boston for the Pacific Ocean. Feb. 5, in lat. 34, 27, long. 72, spoke the ship Cumberland, 55 days from St. Sebastians for Baltimore. Same day, spoke the brig—, Swift, of New Bedford, 5 days from Savannah for Liverpool. Feb. 10, in lat. 39, spoke a sch'r 13 days from Norfolk for Boston. Feb. 12, in lat. 39, long. 75, spoke the sloop Nonpareil, Worthington, 40 days from New-Orleans for New-York, but being in distress, intended making the first port—supplied her with provisions.

Left at Portsmouth, the brig Nancies, Atkinson, belonging to Mr. Steinback, of this city. She had been on shore, lost her masts, and was towed into port by a sloop. Her sails, spars, &c. were sold at auction on the 2d of Jan. Left also, the ship Clermont, of Wilmington, N. C. a Portsmouth brig, capt. Bowles, and the brig Franklin, of Boston.

[From a Jamaica Paper received yesterday by the brig Twins.]—MONTEGO-BAY, January 3.

Saturday last the sch'r Alexander, Hunt, arrived here in 20 days from Newbury Port.

Wednesday arrived at Falmouth, the sch'r Friendship, Forbes, from Newbern, North Carolina, in 16 days; and, on Thursday, the ship Ticonic, Clarke, from Barth, Kenebeck, in 21 days.

The sch'r Alifon, King, from New-Pro-

vidence, is arrived at Savannah-La-Mar; and the brig William, Brown, from Portsmouth, Virginia, at Black-River.

The brig Atlantic, Clarke, sailed from Savannah-La-Mar for Charleston, on Wednesday se'nnight, and the sch'r Sally, Robinson, for the same port, on Thursday following.

The ships Phoenix, and Theris, from London, arrived at Kingston last Monday.

By a gentleman, who left Kingston on Monday, we are informed, that the Grantham Packet, capt. Bull, for this Island, is entirely lost on the Coblers Rocks, about three miles to windward of Barbadoes; the captain and crew were saved, also, the mail, though very much damaged.—The mail was received at the General Post-Office on Monday.

Capt. M'Collom, arrived here yesterday in the ship George, was boarded, by the British frigate Magnanime on 22d of January.—The night before she had chased the United States frigate Constellation, and not knowing her fired several shot into her—On this the Constellation were round prepared for action, and commenced a fire; but before any thing serious had taken place, the flags of each were discovered.

By captain M'Collom we further learn, that he was at Amsterdam the 4th of December; where he learned, that the Emperor of Russia, had laid a second embargo on all English vessels in his ports; and that it was his determination to do all in his power to bring England to a pacification with France.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the frigate United States, off St. Kitts, to a friend in Philadelphia, dated January 9, 1801.

"I am happy to inform you, that we are all, at present, in good health; but were unfortunate enough to lose our lieutenant of Marines on our way, who got a small scratch on his leg, not bigger than an eleven-penny piece, occasioned by his falling to leeward in a storm. A mortification however ensued, and put an end to his life in the course of a week.

In lat. 27, 28, N. long. 64, W. we retook an American brig from the northward, bound to the West-Indies, 24 hours in possession of the French. We took her in tow; but had to cast her off on account of her making a great deal of water, and our sailing too fast for her. The commodore ordered her into St. Kitts.

The President, captain Truxton, left this place, two days ago, bound on a cruise.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. T. Barrett, dated Oronoque, December 20, 1800.

"I arrived here yesterday, after being 100 days from Boston. We had the misfortune to be captured Oct. 16 by a Cayenne privateer; took all hands out except captain and passengers, put on board a prize master and 13 men, and ordered the brig for that place; but falling to leeward, after beating 15 days on the coast, and being entirely out of water, we bore away for Oronoque: but the ignorant prize master ran the brig ashore. Four days previous we were closely confined below. One morning we were called upon deck, and ordered into the boat, without a coat upon

our backs, with one bottle of water, landed upon a desolate island, which is overflowed entirely with water at spring tides.

"We remained here three days, when, concluding the prize-master meant to leave us to perish; driven almost to desperation by our sufferings and the musketoes and sand flies tormenting us excessively, we came to a determination to take the boat the first opportunity, and make the best of our way to Trinidad.

"Accordingly, the next day, when they came to deliver us our scanty allowance of provisions, we made the attempt and succeeded. Trusting to the mercy of Providence, we set sail, 8 of us in number, in an open boat, 12 feet long, without compass, chart, or quadrant, in a dangerous sea. In three days our provisions were entirely exhausted, and finding the winds contrary to our first object, we attempted a passage through the islands to leeward of Oronoque, into the main river; but after rowing 50 miles up, were obliged to return.

"Judge of our situation: For 10 days we had nothing to subsist upon but the mountain cabbage, which we boiled; exposed to almost constant rains in the night and a scorching sun by the day; without sleep; afraid to land for the number of wild beasts and snakes; almost exhausted with fatigue and hunger; we could have stood it but for a few days longer; indeed capt. Callahan was sinking under it, when we fortunately arrived at a Spanish port; where we were hospitably received by the commandant.—After abundant refreshment, he conducted us to another port where we found three American vessels bound up; on board of which we are distributed at present."

Mr. Barrett sailed from Boston in the brig Hannah, captain Callahan, for Demerara.

The right hon. Francis Humberstone, Lord Seaforth, is appointed Governor of the island of Barbadoes, in the room of George P. Rickets, Esq. deceased.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have elected Peter Muhlenberg, senator, to represent that state in the congress of the United States.

KING'S BENCH—LONDON, Nov. 14. Colby v. Hurry.

This was an argument for a new trial; the cause of action as follows:

The ship Hibberts, while in the outer roads off Guernsey, had drifted in a gale of wind from her anchor, and striking the plaintiff's vessel, the Newcastle Trader, she drifted on a reef of rocks and was lost. The plaintiff contended that the accident was in consequence of the wilful negligence of the people on board the Hibberts, who had moored so close to the Newcastle Trader as to give her a foul birth. It was tried at the sittings after last term, before lord Kenyon and a special jury, and a verdict given for the plaintiff.

Mr. Erskine this day argued the cause, and contended that a new trial ought to be had, the jury having given a verdict in contradiction to the real merits of the case. He enlarged on the rules laid down for the conduct of vessels coming to their moorings, described the situation the Hibberts was in at the time she dragged her anchor, and contended that she had not given the Newcastle Trader a foul birth, inasmuch as there was considerable more than suf-

ficient room for the two ships swung round at the turning of the without the possibility of their coming collision, consequently the Hibberts could not have given the Newcastle Trader a foul birth; and insisted that the accident was to be ascribed solely to the effects of the tempest.

Mr. Garrow, on the same side, declined saying any thing after Mr. Erskine, observing, that his friend, the commodore, had thrown out his best bower anchor, and that having himself only the skill of a master's mate, he would not interfere, lest he should give him a foul birth.

Mr. Gibbs also declined, observing that he could do no good, having the skill only of a little cabin boy.

Lord Kenyon thought the purposes of justice fully answered by the verdict already given, and that there was no reason to suppose a contrary decision would take place, should the cause be again tried; he had received the best assistance that possibly could be had, namely, that of two gentlemen of the Trinity House, beside a special jury of merchants, every way capable of deciding with accuracy and justice.

Notice.

IT is contemplated by a number of the inhabitants of Alexandria to celebrate the first installation of a President of the United States within the District of Columbia on the 4th day of March next. A subscription paper is in circulation for raising a fund to defray the expences incidental upon the occasion. Those who have subscribed, or wish to subscribe for such a purpose, are requested to meet at the Court-House, this evening at 6 o'clock, to make the necessary preparative arrangements.

February 25.

PUBLIC AUCTION, At PHILADELPHIA.

On Thursday morning, the 5th day of next month, (March) at 10 o'clock, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to close the Sales of the Cargo per ship Camilla, just arrived from Canton,

200 chests,	} Bohea Tea.
200 half chests,	
100 quarter chests,	
500 do. do. fine Hyson do.	
250 do. do. superior Souchong do.	
150 do. do. Young Hyson do.	
15000 pieces Nankeen.	
100 do. coloured Lutestrings, elegant patterns,	
55 do. blue do.	
100 do. black do.	
45 do. green do.	
50 do. black Satin.	
100 do. blue Senshaws.	
50 do. black do.	

By John Connelley,

Auctioneer.

February 25.

31

Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Just landing from on board the ship Success, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,

in sacks and bulk.

Also, a few hundred bushels of

Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL,

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29.

WEDNESDAY the 17th day
 March next, WILL BE SOLD, if
 fair, if not the next fair day at the
 plantation of Roger West, deceased,
 All the Household and Kit-
 chen furniture; about twenty head of cat-
 tle; a young stallion three years old in
 May or June next; a very good riding
 horse and some other horses; four or five
 Negroes, none of whom are old. Nine
 months credit will be given on all sums
 above 15 dollars, giving bond with ap-
 proved security, all sums of 15 dollars,
 and under, cash must be paid.

And at the same time some young NE-
 GROES will be hired.

All persons having claims against the
 estate, are desired to bring them forward
 properly proved; and all persons indebted
 to the estate are requested to make imme-
 diate payment.

An Overseer is wanted to take charge
 of the plantation—any person inclinable to
 undertake it will make speedy applica-
 tion.

RICHARD CONWAY, Ex'or.
 February 24. d

*The Commonwealth of Virginia,
 to the Sheriff of Fairfax Coun-
 ty, greeting:*

You are hereby command-
 ed to summon Abraham Usher to appear
 before the Judge of the High Court of
 Chancery, at the Capitol in the city of
 Richmond, on the 17th day of next term,
 to answer a bill in Chancery, exhibited
 against him, Robert Dowthat and others,
 by Robert Young and Philip Richard Fen-
 dall, under the firm of Robert Young and
 Company. And this he shall do in no wife
 omit under the penalty of 100l.—And
 have then there this writ.

Witness GEORGE WITHE, Judge
 of our said court, at Richmond, this 10th
 day of June, 1800, and in the 24th year
 of the commonwealth.

P. TINSLEY, c. c.
 (Feb. 20—1800)

Shreve and Janney,

*Have for sale at their store, on Union-street,
 the following articles—*

24 barrels tanners oil
 50 boxes Florence do.
 20 do. Castile soap
 60 do. dipt candles
 30 do. mould do.
 80 do. Havana segars
 60 barrels East & West-India sugars
 Hyson, suchong and bohea teas
 4th proof Barcelona brandy
 Writing and wrapping paper
 China assorted in boxes
 Russia duck and cordage
 A variety of shoes and foal leather
 A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
 Pieces of handsome furniture.
 January 28. eo

FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,

Hard Soap by the box,

Also, a few boxes of crown or shaving
 Soap,

Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,

Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,

Tobacco in kegs,

Cash given for Wheat, Rye
 and Corn.

1st mo. 26.

eo2m

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—

A two story house and garden on Duke-
 street, about two squares to the eastward
 of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots

in different situations, to be sold—also, a
 brick house in King-street, in the tenure
 of Thomas Crule;—a part of the purchase
 money will be taken in Alexandria Bank
 shares at par, and for some of the lots, A-
 lexandria Insurance shares at a price to be
 agreed on. For part of the purchase mo-
 ney of either, a liberal credit may be had.
 1st Month 7th. eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres
 in the county of Hampshire, on the wa-
 ters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles
 from the Warm Springs, and 30 from
 Winchester. This land is full of wood,
 oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms
 may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-
 tom, and rich high lands to each; and in
 the heart of the timber there is a fine seat
 for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will
 shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and for-
 ty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on
 the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks,
 near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles
 below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are
 very good, with considerable quantities of
 rich bottom, and plenty of excellent tim-
 ber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor
 of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three
 fourths acres, within three miles of the
 Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon,
 near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile
 of the River Potomak. This land has
 about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,
 mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar
 Trees on it; from which I am informed,
 there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar
 annually. There are also a seat for grist
 and saw mills on it, equal to any in that
 neighborhood, and upon a never failing
 stream of water. The upland is rich,
 with plenty of timber, and part under cul-
 tivation. This farm is well improved
 with a good orchard, houses and fencing,
 and rented last year for produce equal to
 sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler,
 at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will
 sell all, or any of the above lands for cash
 or upon credit, or take in exchange for
 them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of
 land in the City of Alexandria, or the
 City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

*Agreeable to a Deed of Trust,
 from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fau-
 quier County, to the subscribers, WILL
 BE SOLD on the premises, to the high-
 est bidder, for ready money, on Wednes-
 day the 25th of February next,*

The Plantation wheron the
 said Hawkins now lives: containing about
 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Fre-
 dericksburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and
 within about 40 of Alexandria, George-
 Town and the Federal City.

It is thought unnecessary to be particu-
 lar as to the quality and improvements,
 as a person inclined to purchase will no
 doubt view the same before the day of
 sale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

Falmouth, Virginia,
 Jan. 20, 1800.

d21(31)

LANDING

From the Schooner *Mississippi*,

Best London particular Ma-
 deira Wine in pipes,

Lisbon Wine of a superior quality in hhd's.
 and quarter casks,
 Turk's Island and Isle of May

SALT.

On hand, a few casks of excellent
 Chewing Tobacco.

For CHARTER the above
 Schooner, *Mississippi*.

Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' wharf, Feb. 9. d

The beautiful, thorough bred Colt
 O'KELLEY,

Imported by John Tayloc, Esq. now ris-
 ing four years old, a beautiful bay, of
 fine bone and elegantly formed, and al-
 lowed by intelligent sportsmen to be of
 the first stock in England, which, by re-
 ference to the certificate given by the
 breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

*I do hereby certify that the bay colt I
 this day sold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, mer-
 chant, was bred by me, and got by An-
 gel, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by
 Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip,
 great, great grand dam by the Godolphin
 Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white
 necked mare. The dam of the above colt
 is own sister to Aurelius by Eclipse.*

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horse will cover
 mares the ensuing season, the first three
 days in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's
 seat Salisbury, and the balance of the
 week at Seedley Farm, about five miles
 distant, at Fifteen and an Half Dollars
 the season, and Six Dollars the single leap,
 which may be discharged at any time dur-
 ing the season by the payment of twelve
 dollars and three shillings to the groom—
 Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will
 be expected from those who send their
 mares. Mares coming from a distance
 can be pastured at 30 cents per week, and
 grain furnished them, if required, at the
 market price; every attention shall be
 paid them, but will not be answerable for
 accidents or escapes. The season will
 commence on the 10th of March next, and
 continue until the 10th of August.

ROBERT CARTER.

February 9. eo2m

For Sale,

A few Pipes, Hogsheds and Quarter
 Calks of

MADEIRA WINE,

Neat as imported.

We will let it go at a moderate price for
 Cash, or on short credit, or will charter it
 for Flour, Corn, Corn Meal or Tobacco,
 which we are generally in the purchase of.

Alex. Henderson & Co.

Merchant's Wharf, Feb. 14. d

SALT.

Landing from on board the schooner
 Mary, 3000 bushels Turk's Island Salt.
 For sale by

Hewes & Miller.

February 20. eo

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by
 applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16. eo

An Apprentice wanted at
 his Office.

The high bred imported Horse PUNCH,

Will cover mares this season at
 William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run,
 between George-Town and Alexandria,
 at Twenty Dollars each mare, and One
 Dollar for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate
 from sir John Lade, bart. the original of
 which may be seen by applying to the
 subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

*This is to certify that Punch was got by
 King Herod, his dam by old Marjbe, grand
 dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand
 dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great
 grand dam by Crab, great great great
 grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—
 This horse was my property and sold Wm.
 Powers.*

JOHN LADE.

Witness—Thomas Bullock.

N. B. He won forty two different
 plates, besides matches and sweepstakes,
 while in the possession of sir John Lade,
 bart.

Good grafts for mares at half a dollar
 per week, and every attention paid them,
 but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of
 covering or before the mares are taken
 away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24. eo

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

*Have just received and for Sale, at the
 corner store, opposite John Janney's, the
 following GOODS—wholesale and re-
 tail, for Cash and Produce:*

Superfine and 2d Cloths

Blue Plains

do. Frizes

do. Kerseys

White, yellow and green Flannels

do. do. do. Baizes

Rose and duffil Blankets

Durants, Camblets and Wildbores

Russels and Antiloons

Cotton and linen Checks

Kerseys and Swandowns

Velvets, Thicksetts and Cords

A handsome assortment of Dimities

Mens' and Womens' cotton Hose

do. silk do.

Black Crape

White and black silk and beaver Gloves

Modes, Sattins and Perfians

Sewing Silks

Calicoes and Chintzes

Russia Sheetting and Irish Linens.

They have also,

Brown Sugar by the hhd.
 and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quan-
 tity of Plaster of Paris.

They give Cash for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

Left by capt. Mortimore, of the
 Baltimore packet, at their warehouse, sun-
 dry Mill Irons—The owner is requested
 to take them away.

January 31. d

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Rai-
 sins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the
 WASHINGTON TAVERN.